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For "The Friend."

The Completion of the Atlantic Telegraph.

(Continued from page 50.)

Great, however, as was the disappointment which resulted from this failure, those who had narrowly watched the progress of the enterprise found in it much to reassure them of ultimate success. Several important questions connected with submarine telegraphs had been satisfactorily solved during the few weeks that the experiment lasted, and those especially who were on the Great Eastern, and had witnessed the ease and regularity with which the cable was transmitted from the tanks through the paying out machinery,—a piece of apparatus requiring the most delicate adjustments, and which had caused the greatest anxiety on the former expeditions,—and had observed the distinctness and rapidity with which the signalling was performed after submergence, were confident that all the obstacles encountered would be finally overcome; and that entire success awaited a cable that was "faultless" in itself. "The success of the telegraph becomes assured the moment the occurrence of faults can be obviated, or their detection can be followed by immediate reparation," was the deliberate judgment of the electricians and engineers who had participated in the attempt: and who expressed their further conviction that if a steam engine were attached to the paying out machinery, so as to permit the hauling in of the cable the moment a fault was discovered, instead of the apparatus at the bow of the vessel; and a slight modification made in the form of the external sheath or outer wire "protection" of the cable, all the remaining known difficulties within the power of man would be removed.

This confidence was also felt by the directors and several moneyed men interested in the project, and by the contractors. The latter again came forward with a liberal proposition, in which they offered to manufacture and lay a new line of cable, for half a million pounds sterling—which was its estimated cost—and allowing as before all further compensation to depend on the result. If successful, the additional amount to be paid them was twenty per cent. of this sum, or one hundred thousand pounds in the shares of the company: and they further engaged to search for the broken cable at their own expense, and with sufficient length of new cable to complete it if possible to Newfoundland.

To furnish the capital for the construction of the new cable another company was organized—the Anglo American Telegraph Company—with

which the old company contracted to assume the whole burden of the enterprise, and to operate the line if completed, until the First month, 1869. Most of the large stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company became also interested in this, and large sums were subscribed by a few individuals. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company took shares to the amount of £100,000, and such substantial manifestations of confidence in the company were shown, that within fourteen days after their books were opened all of the stock was disposed of.

The manufacture of the new cable, owing to some legal difficulties which had retarded the formation of the new company, was not begun until the Third month of the present year. As, however, its general form was the same as that of last year, but little time was lost in arranging the machinery, and the work was promptly commenced. The cable, as before, consisted of a strand of seven wires, six laid spirally around the seventh, which with its successive layers of insulating material, formed the "core;" around which a covering of iron wires laid spirally as the "protection" gave strength and weight. The careful manner in which the conductor was surrounded by the insulating material so as to prevent the slightest escape of the current, has been thus described as witnessed in 1865.

"The centre wire of the copper strand was first covered with a coating of gutta-percha, reduced to a viscid state with Stockholm tar, this being the preparation known as 'Chatterton's Compound.' This coating must be so thick that, when the other six wires forming the strand were laid spirally and tightly round it, every interstice was completely filled up, and all air excluded. The object of this process was two-fold: first, to prevent any space for air between the conductor and insulator, and thus exclude the increase of inductive action attendant upon the absence of a perfect union of those two agents; and, second, to secure mechanical solidity to the entire core; the conductors of some earlier cables having been found to be to some extent loose within the gutta-percha tube surrounding them. * * The whole conductor next received a coating of Chatterton's Compound outside of it; this, when the core was completed, quickly solidified, and became almost as hard as the remainder of the subsequent insulation. It was then surrounded by a first coating of the purest gutta-percha, which being pressed around it while in a plastic state by means of a very accurate die, formed a first continuous tube along the whole conductor. Over this tube was laid, by the same process, a thin covering of Chatterton's Compound, for the purpose of effectually closing up any possible pores or minute flaws that might have escaped detection in the first gutta-percha tube. To this covering of Chatterton's Compound succeeded a second tube of pure gutta-percha, then another coating of the compound, and so on alternately until the conductor had received in all four coatings of compound and four of gutta-percha. The core having been received from the gutta-percha works, and carefully tested to note its electrical condition, was first taken to

receive its padding of jute yarn, whereby the gutta-percha would be protected against any pressure from the external iron sheath, which latter succeeded the jute." Upon this coating of jute, the protective iron wires were wound, each having first been covered, in the cable of 1865, with a tight wrapping of tarred manilla yarn. This wrapping, however, was dispensed with in the new cable, and the wires were simply "galvanized," by which it was believed the attacks of rust would be effectually prevented, and greater ductility be secured at the same time, so that the cable would stretch longer in case of a heavy strain without breaking. The exterior surface, also, in the latter, was bright and clean, and not tarry and adhesive as in the former. Thus completed the new cable weighed about thirty-two hundred weight per mile, and its strength was sufficient to sustain about twelve miles of its length in water, or more than four times the amount necessary to reach to the bottom in the deepest water to be met with; and was somewhat lighter and stronger than the old.

In the mean time some new arrangements were devised on board the ship, by which the difficulties attending the occurrence of "faults" could be, it was hoped, entirely remedied. Preparations were made for an uninterrupted series of tests to be performed every minute during the voyage, by which the continuity and insulation of the cable would be constantly known, and it would become impossible for a defective portion to escape notice for twenty or thirty minutes, as had been the case the year previous, in which time the "fault" might have drifted two or three miles away from the ship. The "picking up" apparatus was also adjusted to the paying out machinery at the stern of the vessel, so to be in readiness to recover a "fault" at the shortest notice. With these improvements, and with a strong set of grappling apparatus for the recovery of the old cable, the Great Eastern left the Medway, where she had received the largest part of her cargo, on the 30th of the Sixth month.

This great vessel which in this enterprise found an employment worthy of her noble proportions, was of itself a constant theme of admiration to all in the progress of the preparations, and in the course of the voyage. Her gigantic size, her faultless model, her powerful machinery, and the number and extent of her various passages, staircases, freight apartments, and saloons, produce feelings of astonishment on the mind, which are only heightened by closer examination and comparison with other vessels. Her sea-going qualities had previously been thoroughly tested; and although at times in heavy seas she is obliged to yield to the force of the waves, yet in general her steadiness is such, even in rough weather, as almost to make her passengers forget that they are voyaging upon the unstable element. In the expedition of 1865, she was the constant theme of admiration to all who were engaged in the attempt. In the passage around from the Medway to the Irish coast, with her enormous burden of several thousand tons, she encountered a head wind and a rough sea, "but neither wind

nor sea made the slightest difference on the Great Eastern's steadiness," writes one of the passengers, "and it was scarcely possible, even by means of a pendulum, to detect that she was moving at all, far less that she was steaming against a strong gale and a high cross sea." As she proceeded down the English channel, however, and the storm increased, the great ship labored rather heavily in the seas. The cable had been stored in three enormous water-tight tanks, which had been constructed in her capacious hold,—one in the fore, one in the middle, and one in the after part of the ship; the largest of which weighed with its contents, 2500 tons. In the rolling and pitching of the ship, during the gale, it was feared that the fastenings of this tank might have been loosened; but a careful examination revealed the staunch manner in which the work had been done, as not an alteration of any kind was found necessary to strengthen the supports; the tanks, however, being filled with water, and the pitching of the ship occasionally spilling it over the edges, it was thought better to reduce the quantity, and the valves were accordingly opened and a mass of the water allowed to run into the sea.

On account of the great weight of her cargo and stores, it had not been deemed advisable to put in the whole of her coal before leaving the Medway, and she accordingly stopped at Berehaven, on the Irish coast, for the remainder of her supply. When fully loaded the Great Eastern had on board eight thousand five hundred tons of coal; five hundred tons of stores belonging to the expedition; and twenty-four hundred miles of the cable, weighing with the tanks and water in which it was coiled, five thousand tons more, making in all fourteen thousand tons, while the engines, rigging, &c., of the vessel added nearly as much more. Thus heavily laden and equipped for her voyage, the Great Eastern waited at Berehaven until her companion, the William Corry, upon which was stored thirty miles of "shore" cable, accomplished her task of making the necessary communication with the land, and of depositing this ponderous line, the strongest wire cable ever made, in the comparatively shallow water that surrounds this portion of the coast. The harbor of Valentia is located on a small island, about six miles long, and two broad, belonging to the county of Kerry, in Ireland, and is the most westerly port of Europe. That portion of it selected for the terminus of the cable is called Foilhummerum Bay, and is thus described by Wm. H. Russell:

(To be continued.)

Benjamin Bishop.

(Continued from page 55.)

"To ———"

"9th of 9th month, 1851.

"My dear Friend,—I feel as though I need not hesitate in replying to thy consoling letter. What shall I render to the Lord for all His benefits towards me? Praise ye Him, with me, in the heights, praise Him in the depths, and let all the seed of Jacob glorify Him, saith my soul, with yours; yea, blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things, and blessed be His glorious name, for ever and ever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and Amen! Now leaving unto Christ our unworthiness and weakness, and all the infirmities of the flesh, we will get unto our watch, and stand upon the tower, and there we will watch to see what the Lord our God shall say unto us; and as for His reproofs, we love them; for we are sure, if we open to His knocks, let Him in, and hearken

to His voice, He will give us 'beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.' As the secret of the Lord is with the righteous, the Lord requires it of them, that they should keep His secrets; dwelling in their tents, when the cloud is resting on the tabernacle, and when it is taken up, following it whithersoever it goes. Though I am unworthy of the least of all the Lord's mercies, yet Jesus hath begotten in me a travail of soul, not for our Society only, but for all the inhabitants of the earth, that they might be saved. How the Lord will bring about His act, His strange act, I know not, neither desire to know; one thing I desire of God, that will I seek after—that I may have fellowship with Him, and with His Son Jesus Christ our Lord, through sanctification of the Spirit, and redemption which is in Him. Though I am indeed small, and it may be of many, despised, yet my soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit rejoiceth in God my Saviour: for He hath not only brought me up from the depths of the earth, but He hath also delivered me from the lowest hell. He found me in a waste howling wilderness, where there was no way. He led me about; He instructed me; He taught me to go, holding me by my arms; and now by the streams of water He is guiding me! The lines are fallen to me in pleasant places, in Him I have a goodly heritage. And now, can I do otherwise than mourn in secret for those that are out of the way, whose minds the god of this world hath blinded, lest the light of the glorious gospel should shine unto them; and in my watchings, by the eye of faith, I see a precious remnant of such mourners, 'weeping in secret for the abomination which maketh desolate.'"

"To ———"

"16th of 9th month, 1851.

"Dear ———, whom I love in the Truth, and to the beloved of the Lord, being blessed with peace on every side, through faith in the mercy of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord, I feel drawn in Gospel love to communicate with thee, on that which I most of all desire, viz:—that the light of life, which is now shining in darkness, may shine out of darkness throughout Zion, the perfection of beauty, that the Gentiles may come to her light, and all kings to the brightness of her rising; and who is he that will say, the time for the Lord's house to be built, is not come? The mighty God, even the Lord, is calling the earth by His Son, Christ, from the rising of the sun, to the going down thereof, and in a special manner to His saints, who have made a covenant with Him by sacrifice, to gather unto the Lamb standing on Mount Zion, that they may follow Him whithersoever He goeth. These two things are certain, they that have heard the voice of Christ and believe not, are not His sheep, and whosoever taketh not up his cross and followeth Him not, cannot be His disciple. In the outward court, 'the Light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not.' 'They have eyes, but they see not; ears have they, but they hear not, neither do they understand with their heart.' And such have we been; but they that dwell in the inner courts of the Lord's house, walk in the Light, as Christ is in the Light, and have fellowship with the Father, and with the Son, and one with another in Him; and such may we be, through the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. It is an awful consideration that the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before them that hear and believe not, and the hypocritical professors are the greatest stumbling blocks in the way."

"To ———"

"10th of 11th month, 1851

"A beloved disciple of our blessed Lord wrote by this do we know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren, and my heart's desire and prayer to God is, that we consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession Christ Jesus, that we may always be about in our bodies, His dying, that so His may be made manifest by us before the eyes of the nations. O my dear friend, how precious is to feel a dying daily to self, that Christ reign over all; to those who experience it, the Lord will be a spirit of judgment, when they in judgment, and strength to turn the battle of the gate. Be thou strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might, for the Lord will make separation between the precious and the vile; will have a people to His praise, and He will judgment to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, when He ariseth to shake terribly the earth."

"To ———"

"5th month, 1852

"I remember the Friend that ——— mentioned and am thankful she is sitting by the springs of waters. I should like her to know so much for me, with my dear love. O how precious is the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost; and blessed are they that dig down unto the spring thereof, the streams of which may glad the whole city of God. I am shut up, but I see the day approaching when the Bridegroom will come forth out of his chamber, and the bride out of her closet, and many shall be called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb; and the Lord shall be exalted in judgment, and God that is holy shall be sanctified in righteousness. I know of none so small as myself among the Lord's little ones, and if I may but hew wood, and draw water for such, it is enough, with the peace which I feel in my poverty."

"Farewell my dearly beloved friends, in Him who doeth all things well."

For "The Friend."

Processes for Preserving Meat.

The high cost of wholesome meat in many civilized countries has of late years shown the importance of finding other sources from which a cheaper supply of this necessary article of food may in the future be supplied. While in England and on the continent such a scarcity of animal food exists, that the poorer classes are but seldom able to enjoy it, there are abundant herds of cattle and sheep in South America and Australia which have hardly any value beyond that of their hides and wool. It has consequently been desirable to find a method by which the meat of these animals could be preserved for an indefinite period in a state suitable for food, and in a form convenient for transportation to distant places.

One of the processes suggested for this purpose consists in placing the fresh meat in air-tight canisters, from which the air is then entirely exhausted, and a small amount of sulphurous acid and a larger quantity of nitrogen gas afterwards introduced; when the cans are carefully sealed. In the late London Exhibition several specimens of fresh meat and fish preserved in this way were shown, which retained their fresh appearance during the whole of the exhibition.

Another plan which seems to have met with favor in England, provides for the exclusion of air by giving to the articles to be preserved a thin coating of paraffin. This body is a white solid, very wax-like in its character, obtained

a low cost in the distillation of coal and petroleum. In order to secure the entire expulsion of the air contained in the substances to be thus treated, they are first immersed in the melted paraffin, kept at a temperature of about 240°, for a short time, and are then covered with a coating of the preservative. In this process a portion of the water contained in the substances is driven off, and they are thus diminished in bulk, and at the same time become cooked, so as to be ready for the table upon the removal of the paraffin, which is easily accomplished by means of boiling water, in which the paraffin is melted, and rises to the surface. Among the advantages claimed for this method, are its simplicity, the consequent facility with which it can be performed by unskilled workmen, and its cheapness. The latter is perhaps its chief recommendation, and as canisters are not necessarily required, and the paraffin can also be used over again when separated from the substance, its cost is comparatively small. Specimens of a variety of substances, such as bacon, beef, mutton, butter, eggs, cheese, &c., preserved in this way, have been tested with very satisfactory results, and a company has been formed in London under the title of "Redwood's Patented Company, Limited" to bring articles preserved by this method into general notice. It has also procured patent rights in South America, from which country it was hoped choice beef and mutton would soon be exported in a form and at a price which would prove a boon to the community.

Still another process, differing essentially from the foregoing has recently been recommended in Europe by Prof. Liebig, and has been employed in several countries on that continent with satisfactory results. It is in fact but an improved process of making "beef tea," which is then reduced to a solid consistence. An extract of the meat is thus made which represents its nutritive value in a very condensed form, the concentration being carried to such an extent that ten pounds of beef makes but about six ounces of extract, and the essence of an entire ox may thus be contained in a very few pounds. Several articles of this description are now to be met with in the English market, one of which is imported from South America and another from Australia. That from South America is the product of the manufactory of a German named Giebert, a civil engineer residing in Uruguay, who, after consulting with Prof. Liebig, and receiving instruction in a practical laboratory in Munich, undertook the establishment of works on a considerable scale. It is spoken of as a good article, though not yet quite equal in point of flavour to that which is produced at Munich. In the latter city, as well as in many other places in Europe, it is now largely prepared for the use of the sick.

In our own country an extract of beef has long been produced, having been made as early as 1849 by Carl Borden, who in 1851 obtained a medal for his "meat biscuit," at the International Exhibition in London. The establishment for the manufacture of this article has lately been located in the prairie country of Illinois, where cattle can be obtained of the best quality and at cheaper rates than in the Eastern States. It has been observed in this manufactory, that a larger amount of extract can be obtained from the same weight of beef than is the case where cattle have been driven long distances to a market, the juices of the meat not having been subjected in the former instance to the depletion attendant upon a wearisome journey. The juices here are evaporated in a vacuum, without the addition of any other substance, and the extract made represents twenty times its weight of prime beef. As pre-

pared in this manner, or by the process of Prof. Liebig, this preparation has a light colour, a rather soft consistence, and an inviting odor. It is quite soluble in water, and needs only the addition of the usual condiments to render it palatable. It is rich in the essential constituents of nourishing animal food, and its use has been followed by very striking results in cases of sickness, the period of convalescence having been reduced very considerably in some cases in which its employment was observed by Prof. Liebig and Pectenkofer, in a hospital at Munich. As a restorative after accidents, it has also been found of value. In the best articles of this kind there is little or no gelatin extracted from the meat, and the preparation has consequently none of the glue-like odor which, in course of time, would render its taste disagreeable.

Selected.

Thomas Scattergood to Sarah Cresson.

Eighth mo. 1st, 1796.

At Rob't Marriages, near Chelmsford in Essex.

DEAR COUSIN.—Having left most of my letters in my trunk in London, and thine amongst them I have not with me, but thinking so much of thee this morning, and which I tell thee I have done at other times with near and tender affection, concluded to take up my pen and tell thee so. Many and various are the trials such poor things as I am in a separation from near and dear connections have to pass through, and they have a tendency to dip the mind into a feeling of sympathy with and for those, who have set out in the same blessed work. And the desire of my soul is, that thou, with all the called of our heavenly Father to labour in His vineyard, may keep steadily to the work, for blessed are they who keep their hands to the plough, looking forward and pressing forward, under the direction of their holy Head and high Priest—these will meet with sufficient encouragement by the way. Remember then, dear child, the way to profit is to give thyself wholly to the work, so will thy profiting appear unto all. Study to show thyself approved unto the Lord thy God, a workman in His house and family, that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of Truth, (unto which thou art beyond any doubt in my mind called.) Let not little acts of faith and love in the gospel of Him, who hath called thee and sanctified thee for the work, pass by undone, for a cheerful surrender of thy will and faculties in little acts, will make way for more, so will thou know thy day's work keeping pace with the day, and then thou may look forward to the end which crowns all, even finishing thy work and thy course with joy, and witness that crown laid up in store for all such as love the Lord Jesus Christ, and do His will. Love retirement and reading the Holy Scriptures. Treasure up such parts of them as forcibly strike the mind, and then at seasons thou wilt witness the key of David handed to thee, which will unlock thy little treasury and open the mysteries with more enlargement, for the help and benefit of others who are ignorant and unlearned; here is the use and end of a gospel ministry, which is not received of men, but of God, and that which is received in secret, quiet retirement, revives in meetings and families, and commandment given to proclaim abroad. Therefore, as a beloved younger sister in the work, I charge and counsel thee, to give thyself to reading, meditation and prayer, and may thy God and mine give thee wisdom in all things to go in and out before the people. Let no one despise thy youth, neither do thou take in discouragement from this quarter, but in humility and reverence, seek for a quali-

cation to say, "Here am I Lord, first prepare, and then send me." I have now whilst writing the agreeable company of my valuable friend and mother, Elizabeth Gibson. She and her husband have been with me near a week. He has gone to monthly meeting, and if they do not move on with me to-morrow, I expect dear George will, and, for all I see, go with me through this country: he is indeed, (however in my opinion,) a choice spirited friend, and a comfortable couple they appear to be, much beloved by their friends; they have two nieces of his living with them, who have been as affectionate to me whilst at their house as I could look for from my own children, and very comfortable I felt under their uncle's roof. I thought this account would be pleasing to thy dear mother, to whom present my continued love and sympathy, and tell her it was good house-keeping formerly when the prophet kept the widow's house, and my desire is that the Great Prophet of prophets may yet have room in her house and heart. My dear love to thy brother Ebenezer; tell him though I have not felt qualified to answer his affectionate letter, yet he may be assured he has considerable place in the mind of his absent relation, who was rejoiced on hearing that he was dear John Wigham's armour-bearer. Oh, that he and my dear son may be companions in the way that leads to the everlasting kingdom. My love to all the rest of the lesser tender plants in the family; oh, that they may grow up as plants in their youth, and know a being dignified in their day. May thou and thy dear mother be encouraged to continue labour towards them, to bend the tender twigs and form the mind. Ah, how my bowels roll towards my own likewise, for whom my prayers are put up, that they may be the Lord's children.

In near and tender love I salute thee once more, who am thy affectionate friend and relation,
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

P. S.—Tell E. Foulke that she is frequently, and with comfort the companion of my mind, tell her to be strong and courageous in the work whereunto she is called.

Cost of War.—Between 1815 and 1864, 2,782,000 men were killed in battle. Of these, 2,148,000 were Europeans, 164,000 inhabitants of the other continents. Thus, during 49 years, the average annual number who thus perished amounts to 42,800 men, not including the victims of disease engendered by the consequences of war. The Crimean War (1853-56) was naturally the most destructive, 511,000 men having perished during its course; 176,000 of them died on the field of battle, 334,000 from disease in hospital—256,000 being Russians, 98,000 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, 2,000 Italians, and 2,500 Greeks.

The war in the Caucasus (1859-60) cost the lives of 330,000; Anglo-Indian war, (1857-59) 196,000; the Russian and Turkish war (1828-29) 193,000; the Polish insurrection of 1831, 190,000; the civil war of Spain which raged from 1833 to 1840, to 172,000; the war of Greek independence, (1824-29) to which Lord Byron fell a victim, 148,000; the various French campaigns in Algeria, from 1830 to 1840, 146,000; the Hungarian revolution, 142,000; the Italian war of 1859-60, 129,874; which last number may be thus analyzed: 96,874 fell on the field of battle, and 33,000 died of disease; of which 49,664 were Austrians, 30,220 French, 26,300 Italians, 13,101 Neapolitans, and 2,370 Romans. A curious result may be deduced from the above—namely, that a greater number perish by the dis-

eases incident to a camp life than are actually killed by shot and shell or any other engine of destruction.

As to the sums of money swallowed up by these wars, it is impossible to arrive at anything approaching a correct calculation. The Crimean war cost Russia 2628 millions of francs, (one million francs, £10,000,) England 1320 millions, Turkey, 1060 millions. Austria, for mere demonstrations, 470 millions. Thus in two years and a half, 6,526 million francs were spent. The Italian war of 1859 cost France 345 millions, Austria 739 millions, Italy 410 millions. Thus, in two months, 1458 millions were swallowed up.—*Late Paper.*

AT SEA.

Selected.

The night was made for cooling shade,
For silence, and for sleep;
And when I was a child, I laid
My hands upon my breast, and prayed,
And sank to slumber deep.
Childlike, as then, I lie to-night,
And watch my lonely cabin-light.

Each movement of the swaying lamp
Shows how the vessel reels,
And o'er her deck the billows tramp,
And all her timbers strain and cramp
With every shock she feels;
It starts and shudders, while it burns,
And in its hinged socket turns.

Now swinging slow, and slanting low,
It almost level lies;
And yet I know, while to and fro
I watch the seeming pseudole go
With restless fall and rise,
The steady shaft is still upright,
Poising its little globe of light.

O hand of God! O lamp of peace!
O promise of my soul!
Though weak and tossed, and ill at ease
Amid the roar of smiting seas—
The ship's convulsive roll—
I own, with love and tender awe,
Yon perfect type of faith and law.

A heavenly trust my spirit calms—
My soul is filled with light;
The ocean sings his solemn psalms;
The wild winds chant; I cross my palms;
Happy as if to-night,
Under the cottage roof again,
I heard the soothing summer rain.

Troubridge.

Selected.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

O God! who on the tablets of the heart
Gazest with thine all-searching eye, and there
Do-t read the record of each secret wish,
Guard with thy grace the inlets to my soul,
And chase away the traitor-thoughts within,
That with temptation parleying stand, and fain
Would let in sin and folly. Make me feel
That in the gay and care-forgetting crowd
Thou art as near me as in solitude;
Keep thou the portals of my lips, lest words
Of levity, or censure undeserved,
Abuse the freedom of my mirthful hours.
Tinge my each word and action with a hue
Of heart-born courtesy and holy love,
That in the use of every social gift
The happiness of others may be mine;
And every effort which I make to please
May be unmarred by envy or by pride,
And as the glow-worm, that, itself unseen,
Glads with the lustre of its tiny lamp
Its little neighborhood of blade and flower,
So grant, O Lord, my love of thee may shine,
Not in the loud profession of my faith,
But in the peace-light shed around my path,
Still growing brightest in the darkest hour.

Shall I be presumptuous if I record, with feelings of great seriousness, that my prevailing exercise in this my latter day, is secret wrestling

prayer; oft on the bended knees in my quiet secluded chamber, my spirit craves for more evident marks of godly simplicity among the Quakers, so called. I am one of those who mark the boasted "march of intellect," with a jealous fear. The refinements of our day seem, in my view, to draw the mind from under the cross of Christ. According to my observation, we are not the plain, unfashionable people, that, if faithful, we should be; we are too generally intermingled with the manners and maxims of the times. Everlasting mercy can yet turn and overturn, and settle a faithful people.—*Mary Capper.*

From the "Leisure Hour."

The Cultivation of the Silkworm.

(Concluded from page 53.)

Several specimens of silkworms seem to have been confounded together, or have generally been described as distinct species when really only climatic varieties. I can best explain this by quoting from Dr. Wallace, than whom I presume there is no better authority. He says, in a reply to a letter of Dr. Bries.

"There are three types, *Attacus cynthia*, *A. ricini*, and *A. guerini*. The true *cynthia* was originally figured by the younger Daubenton in 1760, was possessed by Drury in 1773, and has been cultivated for centuries in North China; hence, owing to Dr. Roxburgh's mistake, the *Eria*, or *Arrindy arria*, as it is called in Hindustan (viz., *A. ricini*), has gone by the name of *Saturnia cynthia*. Hence the two types have been confounded under one name; and, as, whenever *A. cynthia* was demanded from India, *A. ricini* was invariably supplied, it was concluded that *A. cynthia* did not frequent India. However, in 1844, Captain Hutton discovered wild specimens of *A. cynthia* at Mussooree; and, thanks to him and M. Menneville, we are now thoroughly familiar with the difference between the two types, and with the intermediate hybrids. Before enumerating these differences, let me state that undoubted wild specimens of *A. cynthia* have been obtained from Shan-Thung, a province in North China, situated to the south of Peking; from Mussooree, in the sub-Himalayan regions, 6000 feet above the level of the sea; from Assam, Cachor (where also the type *A. ricini* is domesticated), Java (remarkably fine,) Nepal, Darjeeling, and Thibet. Many of these specimens are very fine, and vary much in coloration and intensity of markings. At Mussooree, according to Captain Hutton, it feeds on *Curataria Nepalensis*, and on the Tej-Bul (*Xanthoxylon hastile*.) It will likewise eat the leaves of *Ricinus communis*, but does not take kindly to them. In China it feeds on the leaves of the *Ailanthus glandulosa*. In Europe it has been reared on burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*), on salsify and scorzonera, on sun-mach, on laburnum, on teale, on plum, and on *Ricinus communis*; hence it is polyphagous. It may have in Europe more than one generation annually. Thus, in England, in 1865, two broods were perfected by Lady Dorothy Neville; at Paris, by M. Menneville, four generations were fulfilled. This was the result of an unusually high temperature. It has been figured by Cramer. Specimens are in the British Museum.

"*A. ricini* inhabits Assam, Cachor, Bengal, and Ceylon, feeding by preference on the *Ricinus communis*, is domesticated, and is the commonly cultivated eria or Arrindy worm, which in Bengal yields from four to seven crops annually. Figured by Drury. Specimens in the British Museum.

"*Attacus guerini*, from Bengal, is similar to the former, but smaller, and may be distinguished by the tolose lunule on the fore-wing. Figured

by F. Moore, in his 'Synopsis of Asiatic Silkworm-producing Moths.' Specimens in the British Museum.

"Let us now quote from M. Menneville the difference between *A. cynthia* and *A. ricini*. The egg of the true *cynthia* is white, but its shell covered with little brown or black particles, which give it a spotted look; that of the *eria* is entire white, is smaller, and less heavy. The caterpillar of *cynthia* has on each segment four black spots, and when full grown is of a beautiful emerald green, with its head, its claspers, and the last segment beautifully marked with yellow; that of the *eria* has no spots, and is uniformly a pale azure."

Humboldt mentions a magnificent moth (*Bombyx madrona*) found in Mechoacan, a province of Mexico, at an altitude of 10,500 feet above the sea-level, and the inhabitants of Oaxaca make garments from the silk of its cocoons.

Many parts of South-western Asia, as Mingrelia, Georgia, Dagestan, and others, now in the possession of the Russians, and known as Transcaucasia together with the Crimea, were once grand strongholds for silkworm culture. — Castellas had one time immense establishments in Tiflis, Karakulac, and elsewhere, for the cultivation of silk. He employed 27,000 hands, and produced in one year 1,200,000 pounds of silk, which realized 4,800,000 dollars.

Near the Black Sea shore, prior to the Crimean war, the Armenians were large growers of mulberry-trees and rearers of silk-worms. The trees were, to a great extent, destroyed during the war, and I am not aware that the cultivation of the silk-worm has revived since that time of devastation.

A few words in conclusion as to the probability of ailanthiculture paying as a mercantile speculation. My own impression is, that it ultimately will. Two serious objections had presented themselves to me prior to visiting Colchester: first, the impracticability of winding off the silk, and, secondly, as it seemed, the impossibility of keeping the worm from their enemies in the open air unprotected. Dr. Wallace's experiment, last summer, in a great degree removed these difficulties. Out-door enemies do little or no harm, and winding the silk has also been accomplished. Birds—sparrows in particular—were observed picking aphides from off the cabbages close to the bushes on which the worms were feeding, but no attempt was made to touch them. Ants, wasps, and parasitic diptera are the most to be dreaded still last summer they did no material harm.

What the French have done, surely Englishmen can do: the only question is as to the cost of producing silk so as to afford a remunerative profit to the grower and manufacturer when sold at the price the silk fabric will fetch. Dr. Wallace calculates that a thousand cocoons will produce one pound of raw silk, worth £1, and that on one tree, the trees being planted a square yard apart, would yield fifty cocoons. After deducting for cost of reeling and other requisite expenses, he estimates that £12 an acre may be taken as an average return for railway banks and other wastelands. Another great advantage is found in the rapid growth of ailanthus-trees: if planted two years old, they will produce a crop of leaves fit for feeding the next year; whereas the mulberry requires twenty-five years before it is fittest to supply material for a crop of worms. Ailanthus silk lacks gloss, but who can say what skill may yet accomplish in the process of manufacture?

I have been tempted to exceed my usual space from the immense interest and importance of silkworm culture, more especially as bright hope

leam through the clouds of the future. We may see silkworm plantations clothing all the railway banks, and the tall alanthus rearing its easy crown high above its neighbours. Its very name means tall, or, as the Germans have it, "Götterbaum," the tree of the gods.

For "The Friend."

Thoughts for the Times.—No. 46.

The disorders in our meetings for discipline, which were alluded to in the last number of this series, as having occurred in the early part of the present century, arose from discontent with the opposition to certain doctrines which had captivated the minds of many of our members, and from their desire to slacken the discipline so as to allow more liberty of opinion. The new views were regarded by our more experienced and judicious friends, as irreconcilable with the essential truths of Christianity, and as striking at the very life of vital religion; and were opposed, therefore, with uncompromising firmness. In the course of the contest which ensued, many side issues were raised; the Friends who were foremost in resisting the innovations, were accused of bigotry and persecution—accusations which avail much when reason is at fault, and which were believed by great numbers who knew little what were the points really in question. After years of painful agitation the contest ended in the separation of 1827.

Perhaps there were few of the prominent actors in those scenes, that long survived the stormy agitations of the time, who did not recur to expressions used in the warmth of debate, for which they felt regret and sorrow, and who did not in the calm hour of retrospection, acknowledge that it would have been better to trust less in argument, and more in a weighty, patient, watchful frame of mind—in the arm of power, of the great Head of the church.

A meeting for discipline is not an arena for argumentative discussion, but an assembly for deliberating, in a religious frame of mind, on the concerns of the Society; and it should be held as a religious meeting, in the fear of the Lord—in a humble, patient, waiting frame of mind, seeking to be guided by Divine Wisdom. This lesson at least has been confirmed to us, by the confusions of that eventful time. Such a meeting is in no respect a democratic assembly, the questions before which, are to be decided by a majority of voices. Thus to act would be to subvert the whole structure of our institutions. The spirit in which these meetings should be conducted is excellently described by Stephen Crisp. "Also, my Friends, it is worth your consideration to behold, how by His invisible power, many faithful watchmen are raised up upon the walls of your Sion, that in most of your meetings there be men and women upon whom God hath laid a concern, to be taking care for the good of the whole, and to take the oversight upon them, to see all things kept in good and decent order; and to make due provision for comforting and relieving the necessities of the needy and distressed, that nothing be lacking to make your way comfortable. These have not been, or are brought under this charge by any act of yours; but God hath raised up pastors and teachers, elders and deacons of his own election and choice, and bowed their spirits to take upon them the work and service to which they are appointed for the Lord's sake and the body's sake, which is the church; to whom it may be truly said, 'take ye heed of the flock of God, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, &c.' And such ought to be hearkened to in the discharge of their trust, as

those that must give an account to him that called them, and gifted them for their several works and services in the church.

"By these means hath the Lord established among you a heavenly government, and built, as it were, a hedge about you, that ye may be preserved from generation to generation; a people fitted for the glory that is, and shall daily more and more be revealed among and upon the faithful, who delight in that power that called them to be saints, and to bear a profession for the holy name of God, against the many names and ways that men in their changeable minds have set up, that the name of the Lord alone may be exalted.

"And all you, dear Friends, upon whom the Lord hath laid a care for his honour, and for the prosperity of the Truth, and gathered you into the good order of the Gospel, to meet together to manage the affairs thereof; take heed that ye have a single eye to the Lord; to do the Lord's business in the leadings of his spirit, which is but one, and brings all that are given up to be governed by it, to be of one mind and heart, at least, in the general service and purpose of those meetings. Although through the diversity of exercises, and the several degrees of growth among the brethren, every one may not see or understand alike in every matter, at the first propounding of it; yet this makes no breach of the unity, nor hinders brotherly kindness, but puts you often upon an exercise, and an inward travelling to feel the pure, peaceable wisdom that is from above among you, and every one's ear is open to it, in whosoever it speaks; and thereby a sense of life is given in the meeting, to which all that are of a simple and tender mind, join and agree. But if any among you should be contrary minded in the management of some outward affair, relating to the Truth, this doth not break the unity that ye have in Christ, nor should it weaken brotherly love. So long as he keeps waiting for an understanding from God, to be gathered into the same sense with you, and walks with you according to the law of charity; such an one ought to be borne with and cherished, and the supplications of your souls will go up to God for him, that God may reveal it to him, if it be his will, that so no difference may be in understanding, so far as is necessary for the good of the church, no more than there is in matters of faith and obedience to God.

"For, my friends, it is not of absolute necessity that every member of the church should have the same measure of understanding in all things; for then where were the duty of the strong bearing with the weak? Where were the brothers of low degree? Where would be any submitting to them that are set over others in the Lord? which all tend to preserving unity in the church, notwithstanding the different measures and different growths of the members thereof. For, as the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets, so are the spirits of all that are kept in a true subjection to the spirit of life in themselves, kept in the same subjection to the sense of life given by the same spirit in the church. By this means we come to know one Master, even Christ, and have no room for other masters, in the matter of our obedience to God. * * * Let all beware of their own spirits and natural tempers, and keep in a gracious temper; then are ye fit for the service of the house of God, whose house ye are, as ye keep upon the foundation that God hath laid; and he will build you up, and teach you how to build one another up in him. As every member must feel life in himself, and all from one head, this life will not hurt itself in any, but be tender of the life in all; for by this one life of

the Word, ye were begotten, and by it ye are nourished, and made to grow up in your several services in the church of God. It is no man's learning or artificial acquirements; it is no man's riches or greatness in this world; it is no man's eloquence and natural wisdom, that makes him fit for government in the church of Christ; all his endowments must be seasoned with the heavenly salt, and his spirit subjected, and his gifts pass through the fire of God's altar, a sacrifice to his praise and honour, that so self may be crucified and baptized into death, and the gifts made use of in the power of the resurrection of the life of Jesus in him. When this great work is wrought in a man, then all his gifts and qualifications are sanctified and made use of for the good of the body which is the church, and are as ornaments and jewels, which serve for the joy and comfort of all who are partakers of the same divine fellowship of life, in Christ Jesus our Lord. Thus many come to be fitted and furnished to good works, which are brought forth in their due seasons, for edification and building up the weak, and for repairing the decayed places, and also for defence of them that are feeble, that hurtful things may not come near them."

Were all meetings for discipline held in this spirit, there would be no disposition in them for wordy argument, and no contention for victory; for this disposition decreases as the members deepen in religious experience, and as they rely more and more upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Our most eminent and judicious members have ever been remarkable for their patient waiting in these meetings. Where a talkative and superficial spirit showed itself, they would generally remain quiet, till it was somewhat spent, and then at the fitting time, in a few wise words, reconcile or silence the opposing voices. This habit of wordy discussion may creep into meetings where no unsound doctrine exists; it may take place chiefly in regard to the outward concerns of society—which are always best referred to a committee for examination—but wherever it prevails it lowers the tone of the meeting and lessens the dependence of the members upon the efficacy of silent watchfulness.

These meetings are to be held in the authority of Truth; and the inferior being in strict subordination to the superior meeting of which it is a constituent branch, and bound to submit to its judgment and decision. Without such subordination there could be no peace or settled government in the church; and the rule holds good of the relations of each member to his particular meeting. The right of private judgment does not confer the right to compel others to submit to it, but is bound to respect and comply with the decisions of the body—unless indeed such decisions should strike at the Truth itself.

"Travelling up and down of late, I have had renewed evidences, that to be faithful to the Lord and contented with his will concerning me, is a most necessary and useful lesson for me to be learning; looking less at the effects of my labour, than at the pure motion and reality of the concern as it arises from heavenly love. In the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength; and as the mind, by humble resignation, is united to him, and we utter words from an inward knowledge that they arise from the heavenly spring, though our way may be difficult, and require close attention to keep in it; and though the manner in which we may be led may tend to our own abasement, yet, if we continue in patience and meekness, heavenly peace is the reward of our labours."—*John Woolman.*

From "Blackwood's Magazine."

The Great Woods in Winter.

(Concluded from page 54.)

I immediately started on my "walk," and kept merrily at work all day, making fresh traps and penetrating still farther into the forest, retracing my steps to the camp at night. Tigre greeted my arrival with a cordial wagging of his tail, to which I responded by giving him an ample supper, then replenishing the smouldering fire, raised a cheerful blaze, and cooked my own very frugal meal of fried pemmican. After emptying my dish of food—the frying-pan—I lit my pipe, and squatted on my bed of pine-boughs before the fire. As I sat and thought, while Tigre crouched by my side and thrust his nose against me and looked up into my face, seeking a caress, the sense of loneliness first began to oppress me. Darkness had set in; the moon, already past the full, had not yet appeared, and the lofty pines of the forest around me, their dark-green boughs decked with glistening snow-wreaths, towered up fairy-like in the bright starlight. The huge fire, sinking down in the snow on which the logs first rested, sent out from its trough of ice vast clouds of steam, which rose in a great column through the clear frosty air towards heaven, and almost hid the flames from sight. Not a breath of air rustled the dead leaves still lingering on the young aspens, or shook the snow from the flat, hard, wide-spreading branches of the firs. Not a sound broke the calm quiet of the night. The bay of the wolf, the sharp bark of the fox, the sad call of the whip-poor-will, or even the mournful cry of the loon, would have been a relief. But the wolf enters not the thick forest, the wood-fox was dumb, and the whip-poor-will and the loon had not returned from their winter's visit to the south. All was silent, motionless, and still. I heaped a pile of great dry trunks upon the fire, wrapped myself in my buffalo robe, covering my head from the biting frost, closed my eyes and composed my well-tired limbs for sleep. Weary as I was, however, and sternly resolved to compel the service of the fickle god of sleep, there was something which as persistently repelled him. It was not fear, for there was no possible danger to apprehend; it was not thought for the morrow, for my material wants were amply though rudely provided for; but I was oppressed by loneliness—I craved for the human presence, I longed with a painful, unspeakable yearning for conversation and society. Tigre, thinking I was asleep, crept quietly up, and lay across my feet close to the fire; and I turned off the robe from my face and talked to the dog, who, as if he appreciated my feelings, and was sensible of the same want as myself, stepped up beside me and uttered a sympathetic whine. Again I lay down, but with uncovered head, braving the keen air, although there was sixty degrees of frost; and my eyes wandered from the blazing fire at my feet along the snowy carpet around me into the shadowy recesses of the forest, and then upward from the snow-decked feathery branches of the tall pines to their taper summits, and thence to the pale stars which glittered so coldly bright in the clear sky. As I gazed, wakefully, wearily, watching the slow march of Orion to the west, my thoughts strayed homewards—

"Towards its fountain upward ran
The current of my days."

Visions of dear faces and happy golden hours gone by came before me; and old associations, and the companionship of far-distant friends carried me away for a time from the solitude of the actual reality. A faint rustling, audible enough in the pure silence, caught my ear, and brought

my mind back to the present, and my eyes to earth again. A mouse, tempted by the warmth of the fire, had ventured out from his winter's nest, and was nibbling with great zest the remains of the pemmican left in the frying-pan. I welcomed him as an old friend, and turned my head in order to watch him more comfortably; but this slight movement scared him, and he scampered hastily back to his hole. I covered my head once more, for my nose and cheeks ached painfully with the cold, and dozed away fitfully for a long time. Before long—not very long—a consciousness of increased light gradually broke upon my dulled senses. It was not sunrise, for, as I peeped out of my robe, my eyes naturally turned to my night-clock Orion, and I saw that he had not advanced very far on his journey. But the heavens were glowing with a brilliancy such as I had never seen equalled before. It was the aurora in all its glory. An arch of bright yet pale yellow light spanned the northern sky from east to west, and from the bow, rays of roseate hue of every shade, mingled with pure white beams, streamed up the zenith, ever changeable and varied; where at one moment a red ray flared up, a yellow or white streak flashed in place of it fitfully and uncertainly, yet increasing in lustre and brightness. Soon, however, the fires began to pale, and then died out, and the starlight alone lighted the scene. A third time I buried myself in my coverlet, and slept until the squirrels announced daybreak by their merry chirrup. I jumped up, blew with numb quivering lips the smouldering embers into a blaze; and when I had warmed myself through, had a hearty breakfast in company with Tigre and two little blue-and-white magpies, which, according to their invariable custom, attached themselves to the camp, and now hopped boldly about, picking up crumbs, and even ventured to make a thieving raid upon the lump of pemmican. Then I tied Tigre to a tree, stuck the axe in my belt, shouldered my gun, and marched off to look at my traps. I could not, however, shake off the feeling of loneliness which had taken hold of me; I had never felt it depressing before on my daily journeys alone, but it disquieted me now. The trees creaked and bent with the strong north wind, the dry leaves rustled on the aspens, and the snow-wreaths shattered down from the firs. Not a living creature did I meet in my long day's tramp. I found the tracks of the wary moose freshly printed, but he fled far away at the sound of my approach. Even the rabbits and the partridges evaded me; for it is a marked feature of the American forest, that although the tracks of animals may be plentiful, they themselves are rarely seen. If the snow did not betray their recent presence, their existence would not be suspected; and the reason of this is plain enough—they are so invariably pursued if seen, so constantly hunted by man and four-footed enemies, that they become cautious and timid in the extreme. Any one accustomed to see the game of the old world playing about in the presence of man, wonders at this invisibility. But the so-called wild animals of civilized countries are accustomed to see mankind, who are not bent on their destruction; they have a seven months' rest from persecution too. But in the wilds of north-west America the approach of man indicates certain pursuit. He is associated only with terror and death, for the hunter spares not—he needs all he can catch, and neglects no opportunity for slaughter. Thus the faintest sound scares the denizens of the woods, which instantly hide themselves.

Returning from my long walk at sunset with a most satisfactory load of furs, I felt a dreary an-

teicipation of the coming evening; and thinking even a change of camp would be a relief, I decided to move it farther north, where winter tracks were numerous. I harnessed Tigre, accordingly, to the little sleigh, and proceeded to point where there was an ample supply of dead dry trees. I had but just completed the task of chopping the firewood, when I heard the soft tread of snow-shoes behind me, and Bruneau appeared striding through the trees, followed by several dogs. He had come a day sooner than I expected, having hastened back with the news that cranes and geese had already been seen passing northwards—a sure sign that the thaw was close at hand; and it was therefore necessary to return to the hut as quickly as possible, for when the snow begins to melt, travelling is almost impossible and we might be detained in the woods for days half-starved. One more look at our traps next day, then after skinning our victims we went early to rest, intending to commence our homeward journey about midnight. But we both—Bruneau tired out with his forced marches, and I from my wakefulness the previous night—overslept ourselves, and the grey light of dawn had begun to appear, before we left the camp. As the sun gained power the snow began rapidly to soften. We were too late—the thaw had commenced. The hut was more than thirty miles distant, and the difficulty of travelling increased every moment. The melting snow adhered in great cakes to our snow-shoes, and accumulated in masses on the network instead of sifting through the meshes as it does when frozen and dry, so that we walked with great labour and embarrassments, each leg being clogged with a heavy weight. The parchment strips with which the shoes are laced like a racket, stretched and snapped with the wet.

The dogs could hardly move along, sinking up to their bellies at every step, as the frozen crust on the track gave way beneath their feet. At last, after an hour or two's toil, our snow-shoes broke down hopelessly, and we were compelled to stop and camp, hoping to resume our journey under more favourable circumstances in the evening, when the night frost had hardened the surface sufficiently for it to bear our weight without the aid of snow-shoes, for these were now utterly useless.

The sun shone out warmly, and we stretched ourselves on our backs on the elastic couch of branches, and basked in the genial heat in pleasant half-sleep, so still and motionless that a carrion crow, taking us for a couple of corpses, swooped down with a loud hoarse croak, and came so close, in his eagerness to dig out our eyes, that his wings flapped against our faces; and thus rudely awakened, we started up with a shout which caused the frightened intruder to see his mistake and sail hurriedly away over the tree-tops. When the moon arose, two or three hours after sundown, we again harnessed the dogs, and continued our harassing march. We were probably not more than twenty miles from the hut, but surely never was an equal distance traversed with greater trouble and fatigue. We had cast away our broken "racquettes," and the crust on the surface of the snow, weakened by the heat, was only strong enough to bear our weight, with unshod feet, in certain places which had been sheltered from the full force of the sun. Here we stepped easily along for a few yards, and then the platform would give way, we crashed through to the ground, a yard beneath, with a jarring shock, and plunged up to the thighs in "slush." Through this we ploughed for a few hundred yards, slowly and painfully, panting heavily with the exertion, the dogs toiling after with the sleigh

Then came another firmer portion, and we stalked long it for a few strides, to be shaken to the narrow again by another break through, or had to turn back to help our four-footed fellow-sufferers, who every now and then lay down, unable to move their load through the adhesive snow-paste. Thus hour after hour, we struggled on, staggering, faint, and weary. The night wore on, and still we trudged away, until the early dawn found us on the shores of the lake, on the other side of which, some two miles distant, the hut was situated. But by this time we were so completely worn out and exhausted that we were unable to proceed another step, although so near the end of our journey, and were fain to light a fire and lie down to rest. We slept heavily until the sun was fully up, and then, somewhat revived by the rest, resumed our laborious task, and at last joyfully stepped on to the firm, well-beaten pathway that led to the hut. Glad smiling faces greeted us at the door with an eager welcome, for our companions feared that we might be detained in the forest by the sudden arrival of the thaw, and, tired of inaction, were anxious to leave winter-quarters as soon as possible, since provisions were falling short, and the time for setting out on our expedition across the Rocky Mountains had come at length.

A talk over our adventures, with breakfast and a soothing smoke, and then Bruneau and myself, with nodding heads and blinking eyes, in the broad noonday, thankfully retired to bed, and slept on and on, with hardly a break, until the next morning.

W. B. CHEADLE, M.A. M.D.,
Author of "The North-West Passage by Land."

For "The Friend."

Musings and Memories.

PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATION OF LIFE.

There are many instances occurring of the interference of Divine Providence, for the preservation of the lives of his human creatures. It is interesting and instructive to take note of them, and preserve a record for the benefit of posterity. It is true that the foolishness, the inconsistency, and the wickedness of man are daily occasioning death and suffering. Yet how marvellously the Lord sometimes interferes to prevent the destruction of life, brought into imminent peril by the carelessness or wickedness of man, and the destructive force of the elements, has been manifested in many instances. Two occurrences of modern times I wish to record in this essay.

A few years since, as a Friend was entering the yard of the meeting house at Arch and Fourth Streets, he saw two strangers coming in one of the gates. He extended his hand to them, which, after shaking, one of the strangers asked if our meetings were open to others than our own members. He was told that we were glad to have their company with us. When the meeting closed the Friend spoke to them again: when they enquired of him where they could obtain books setting forth our principles. He told them if they would meet him at that place at half-past three that afternoon, he would furnish them with some. The Friend could not that day lay his hand on Barclay's Apology, having loaned his own, but he brought some other books, and amongst the rest a copy of the Moral Almanac, which contained the account of the preservation of a religious man, who, on a dark night, in passing round a point of rock exposed to the sea, suddenly found himself and horse immersed in its breakers, and being washed away from the shore. Two fishermen were brought there that night by Divine Providence, who had through

the ministry of dreams so aroused them, that they left their warm beds to go to that desolate and dangerous spot to save a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. They saved the poor drowning man, and the effect of their obedience was also seen in this, that having been enemies before, they were now reconciled. This narrative was read to the strangers, on which one of them said, I believe in this, [the doctrine of Divine Providence interfering for the preservation of man.] He added as a reason for his belief the following remarkable incident in his own experience. He was conductor of the night train from Cleveland to Ashtabula, in the State of Ohio, and as he was necessarily engaged at night, he took his sleep by day. On one occasion when taking his usual repose, he dreamed that the night train at a certain place in the road met with a dreadful accident, and that himself and the engineer were both killed. He seemed to see plainly the bodies of these two rolling down a steep bank, which he knew was at the place where he dreamed the accident occurred. He awoke in terror, and was deeply impressed. The dream was reiterated, and when he arose to go to the station, he took leave of his family, never expecting to see them again. It was so also in parting with those at the station. His mind was fully aroused, and nothing on the way could banish the dream from his mind, or relieve him from the awful feeling which oppressed it. When the train drew near the place at which in his dream the accident occurred, he at first had the rate of its speed reduced from 20 miles an hour to six. Passing on further he stopped it altogether. Getting out and walking on a short distance, he discovered not two hundred yards from the spot at which the train stopped, an engine on the track which, having broken down, had been left there without a light or any other signal to warn approaching trains of their danger.

It was no wonder that this man whose life, and the lives of all the passengers and employees in the train had been without doubt saved by his dreams, should be a believer in the merciful superintendence and providential interference of our gracious Father in Heaven. A circumstance which occurred also in Ohio within two or three weeks past, and is now going the round of the newspapers, we will add, as setting forth the same mercy and the same providence.

A farmer, said to be a Pennsylvanian, but residing near Mansfield, Ohio, dreamed one night during the recent great freshet, that a fill across a chasm near by, some hundred feet deep, had given way. So impressed was he in his sleep by the dream that he sprang from his bed and was hastening to save the trains which might be approaching, when his wife caught him and he awoke. After telling her his dream, he returned to his bed, but his mind was too much agitated to allow him to sleep much more that night. In the morning he found the road to all appearance in a sound condition, although much water was surging and raging through the large culvert below. The agitation of the farmer's mind was not set at rest, and after retiring to bed, so great did his concern become, that he arose and went to the spot again. This was on Third-day night. When he reached it he found the huge fill was all washed out, and there was nothing but unsupported ties and the rail above. At this time he heard the night train approaching; clambering over the ruins he ran with his lantern to meet it, signalling the train to stop. With many cars heavily laden with passengers from a great Union meeting which had been held at Mansfield, it was very difficult to bring the train to rest. When it was effected,

it was but a few feet from the terrible chasm. Had that farmer failed to pay attention to the feelings which impressed him—had neglected to take heed to the providential warning in sleep, and the equally providential uneasiness when awake, hundreds of lives would probably have been lost, for nothing earthly could have saved them, had they taken that tremendous leap.

Value of Old Rope.—Among the numerous wornout and often considered worthless materials, which the ingenuity of man has discovered means of re-manufacturing, and rendering of equal value with the original substance, are old tarred ropes, which have long been in use at the coal pits. Our readers will be surprised when we inform them that out of this dirty and apparently unbleachable substance is produced a tissue paper of the most beautiful fabric, even of surface and delicacy of colour, a ream of which with wrappers and strings, weighs two and a half pounds. It is principally used in the potteries for transferring the various patterns to the earthenware, and is found superior to any substance yet known for that purpose. It is so tenacious, that a sheet of it twisted by the hand in the form of a rope, will support upwards of one hundred weight. Truly we live in an age of invention.—*Liverpool Standard.*

A Gentlemanly Elephant.—The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* quotes this anecdote:—"The elephant is known to be endowed with an exquisite sense of smell. The interior of his trunk is lined with an immense olfactory nerve, by which the animal is able to detect the faintest odours at a distance. The large elephant at the Jardin des Plantes was, as usual, occupied yesterday morning in taking up the pieces of bread and cakes offered to him by the public, when all of a sudden he drew in his trunk and continued to follow along the railings of his enclosure, with evident pleasure, a lady who was carrying in her hand a bouquet of orange flowers. The lady, having remarked the movements of the elephant, held the bouquet within its reach, and the animal immediately seized the flowers, and after having inspired with great avidity the perfume for a few moments, again put forth his trunk and restored the bouquet to the lady. To the elephant the orange flower is the most delicious of all odors, and travellers state that in Japan these animals may frequently be seen burying their trunks in the foliage of these trees to enjoy the perfume."—*Late Paper.*

THE FRIEND.

TENTH MONTH 13, 1866.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

FOREIGN.—At the latest dates the weather in England was unfavourable for the crops, and the breadstuffs market was firmer for wheat and corn. It was supposed that about a tenth part of the whole wheat crop had been destroyed by the recent rains.

Woolwich arsenal had been leveled to the ground by an explosion of gun cotton. No lives were lost.

The electioneering movements in various parts of England are reported as looking towards the possibility of a dissolution of Parliament next spring.

On the 13th, middling uplands cotton were quoted in Liverpool at 15d. Sales of the week 96,000 bales. Consols, 89½. U. S. 5-20's, 70½.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have been authorized by the shareholders to apply to Parliament for power to increase the nominal capital to £5,000,000, including the existing capital. In fifty-five days, ending 9th mo. 21st, the cable earned £46,048.

The London *Times* suggests that Lord Stanley should now take in hand the claims of the United States re-

specting the depredations of the Alabama, and believes they can be set at rest if the necessary temper and judgment be brought to bear upon them. The *Times* further suggests that England should offer to submit her neutrality laws, together with those of the United States, to a mixed commission; also that the time has come when concession respecting the Alabama claims is no longer open to misconstruction, and would be accepted by the United States as a spontaneous act of good will.

A Paris correspondent asserts that notwithstanding the pacific countenance assumed, there is in high places as strong, if not stronger irritation against Prussia than at any previous period. The inundations in France were subsiding. Great damage has been done by the floods, and the emperor has headed a subscription with 100,000 francs.

It is rumored that the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Saxony have amicably adjusted all their difficulties. The King of Hanover has protested, to all the cabinets of Europe, against the annexation to Prussia, and appeals to all the Powers to aid him against oppression.

Official intelligence from Candia states that another battle had taken place, in which 7,000 Cretans and 17,000 Egyptian troops were engaged. The former commenced the attack and drove back the Egyptians to the sea-shore, where they were received on board the vessels of the Turkish squadron.

The cholera prevails in Hungary to a fearful extent. Its presence is felt in many parts of Europe. It is stated that the past summer has been the wettest in Europe since 1766.

Mexican news, from Vera Cruz, to 9th mo. 30th, say that Maximilian takes a strong stand, and is reassured by promises of French money, said to be on the way to the capital. It is rumored that arrangements have been perfected for the continuance of the bulk of the French troops, who will enter the service of Maximilian.

Rio Janeiro advices state that a vigorous prosecution of the war upon Paraguay had been determined upon by the allies. At a conference between the allied commanders, it was resolved that the Paraguayans should be attacked simultaneously by the whole of the allied forces, land as well as naval.

A Liverpool dispatch of the 15th, reports the cotton market very active, with sales that day of 30,000 bales, prices had advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

UNITED STATES.—*The Trial of Jefferson Davis.*—A correspondence between the President and the Attorney General, relative to the trial of the rebel leader, has taken place. The President speaks of the delays in the assembling of the Circuit Court in Virginia, and inquires what further steps should be taken by the Executive with a view to a speedy and impartial trial according to the Constitution. The Attorney General refers to the change in the circuits of the court, made by Congress, and says that he is unable to see that any further action can be taken on the part of the Executive to bring the prisoner to trial. He suggests, however, the issue of an order to the commandant at Fortress Monroe, to surrender Davis to civil custody whenever demanded by the United States, upon process from the Federal courts.

The Elections.—On the 9th inst., elections for members of Congress and other officers, were held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. In Pennsylvania 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats were chosen; in Ohio 16 Republicans and 3 Democrats; in Indiana 8 Republicans and 3 Democrats; in Iowa the entire delegation of 6 members are Republicans. In Pennsylvania the Republicans have gained two congressmen. In Ohio they have lost one; in the other two States the delegations are unchanged.

Philadelphia.—Mortality last week, 471, including 127 of cholera. There were also 18 deaths of cholera morbus. At the election on the 9th inst., a much heavier vote was polled than on any former occasion. Geary, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 54,205 votes, and Clymer, the Democratic candidate, 48,817—total vote of the city, 103,022.

Miscellaneous.—About one thousand new buildings have been erected in Nebraska City, this summer.

The President having, last spring, granted a pardon to Joseph E. Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, Gen. Howard has ordered that possession of his property be given him, at the expiration of the present lease thereof, and that such portions of the rent of the property as accrue after the date of the pardon, shall be paid to him, amounting to about \$20,000.

It is estimated that the crops of dried apples, blackberries and other fruit, which will be shipped from North Carolina the present season, will amount to more than 1,000,000 pounds, worth at the north over \$300,000. At High Point Depot, alone, \$75,000 worth of dried blackberries have been already shipped.

The United States Commissioners have examined and reported favorably upon the seventh section of thirty-five miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Commissioners represent the road as well built, and furnished with all the appurtenances of a first class road. This great work has made good progress the present year.

On the 10th and 11th inst. heavy rains fell over an extensive district of country. In the neighbourhood of Baltimore the floods caused a wide spread destruction of property, many bridges, mills, factories and other buildings being swept away. A number of persons were drowned, including ten entire families. Much damage was also done on the upper Potomac.

A most disastrous fire occurred in Quebec on the night of the 14th inst., by which from 2000 to 2500 houses were consumed, and about 18,000 persons rendered homeless. The destruction of property is estimated at from two-and-a-half to three millions of dollars.

Chicago.—The assessed value of property this year is \$91,000,000, an increase of \$27,900,000 since last year. During 48 hours, ending on the 15th inst., there were 87 cases of cholera reported.

Boston.—Mortality last week, '97—55 males and 42 females.

New York.—Mortality last week, 429.

Marine Disaster.—The mail steamship *Evening Star*, sailed from New York for New Orleans on the 29th ult. She encountered a violent hurricane on the 2d and 3d inst., being then about 180 miles east of Tybee Islands. After weathering the storm for fourteen hours, she foundered on the morning of the 3d with two hundred and seventy-five persons on board, only twenty-four of whom were saved.

The Freedmen.—The American Freedmen's Union Commission was recently in session in Baltimore. The report of the general Secretary showed that the Commission has sustained during the past year 760 teachers, maintained 301 schools, and distributed half a million dollars in supplies. Its organization extended into nearly every State. Chief Justice Chase is President of the Commission. General Kiddoo has issued a circular to the sub-assistant commissioners in Texas, in which he directs them to endeavour to harmonize the freedmen and their employers by appeals to the good sense and justice of both parties. At Brenham, Capt. Smith has virtually proclaimed martial law. He states that outrages on the freedmen are increasing, and that he is resolved to aid the officers of the Bureau in bringing the guilty to justice. A State Convention of the colored men of North Carolina has been called at Raleigh, especially to promote the cause of education and to look after the suffering poor. The State League, by which the Convention was called, say, "While we feel a deep sense of gratitude to those benevolent societies which have done so much for the freedmen, still we are conscious of the fact that we must learn to rely upon ourselves, and the world is looking to us for a demonstration of our capacity to perform the part of useful, intelligent citizens."

The Markets, &c.—The following were the quotations on the 15th inst. *New York.*—American gold ranged from 150 to 153, closing at about the former figure. U. S. sixes, 1881, 113; ditto, 5-20, 1862, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, 1865, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, 10-40, 5 per cents, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. Superfine State flour, \$8.10 a \$10.50. Shipping Ohio, \$10.70 a \$12. Baltimore flour, fair to extra, \$12 a \$13.40; finer brands, \$13.50 a \$16.50. Amber State wheat, \$3; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$2.35. Chicago oats, 60 a 61 cts.; State, 64 a 65 cts. Rye, \$1.08 a \$1.20. White corn, \$1.05; mixed western, 96 a 99 cts. Middling uplands cotton, 42 cts. *Philadelphia.*—Superfine flour, \$7.75 a \$8.75; extra, \$9 a \$2; family and fancy brands, \$14 a \$16.50. Red wheat, \$2.95 a \$3.10; white, \$3.10 a \$3.25. Rye, \$1.30. Yellow corn, \$1.05. Oats, 57 a 58 cts. Cloverseed, \$7 a \$8. Timothy, \$3.50 a \$3.62. Flaxseed, \$3.20. The sales of beef cattle reached about 1900 head. The market was more active. Extra sold at 16 a 17 cts., fair to good, 14 a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts., and common, 11 a 13 cts. The arrivals of sheep reached about 12,000 head, extra fat sheep sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts., and common to good at 6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. gross. Hogs sold at \$13 a \$14.25 the 100 lbs. net. *Chicago.*—No. 1 wheat, \$2.10 a \$2.13; No. 2, \$1.70 a \$1.89. No. 1 corn, 64 a 65 cts. No. 2 oats, 34 and 35 cts. *Milwaukee.*—No. 1 wheat, \$2.11; No. 2, \$1.74. No. 1 corn, 63 cts. No. 1 oats, 38 cts. *Buffalo.*—White wheat, \$3 a \$3.05; spring wheat, \$1.92 a \$2. Western corn, 85 cts. Oats, 51 a 52 cts. *St. Louis.*—Spring wheat, \$2.10 a \$2.20; winter red, \$2.60 a \$2.70. Corn, 78 a 82 cts. Oats, 47 a 50 cts.

A young woman Friend wishes a situation as Teacher of the English Branches. Apply at the Office of "The Friend."

RECEIPTS.

Received from J. Cope, Pa., \$2, vol. 40; from Bundy, Agt., O., \$2, vol. 40, and for N. Hall, \$5, to N. 14, vol. 42, J. Edgerton, \$2, vol. 39, J. Thomson, \$2, vol. 40, Mary Bailey, \$2, to No. 47, vol. 40. N. Hartle \$2, to No. 16, vol. 39, J. Bundy, \$2, vol. 40, J. Baile \$2, vol. 40, and G. Tatum, \$2, vol. 39; from J. V. Foster, R. I., \$2, vol. 40; from C. Dawson, Io., per J. Warrington, \$2, vol. 39; from M. Atwater, Agt., N. Y. for L. H. Atwater, H. Fuller, W. Breckon, A. Deuel, Haight, J. K. Fuller and E. Fuller, Mich., and Ruth Frost, N. Y., \$2 each, vol. 40, for W. Brownell, \$2, vol. 39, for A. Boon, C. W., \$2, to No. 27, vol. 41, and J. D. Haight, \$2, to No. 8, vol. 41; from J. Fawcett, Agt. O., for E. Fogg, \$4, vols. 39 and 40, for E. Bonsall, Mar. P. Starbuck, and Matilda J. Watson, \$2 each, vol. 3, and for Elizabeth Fawcett, W. Darlington, Pa., and J. Holloway, O., \$2 each, vol. 40.

Received from Jos. Cope, West Chester, Pa., \$8, and from Jno. W. Foster, Hopkinton, R. I., \$2, for the Relief of the Freedmen.

An experienced Teacher wishes a situation in a family school, for the winter season. Apply at the Office of "The Friend."

WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Wanted, a Friend qualified to perform the duties of Book-keeper and Librarian at the above Institution, begin on the opening of the Winter Session, or as early thereafter as practicable.

Application may be made to

Robert Thomas, Burlington, N. J.
Aaron Sharpless, West Chester, Pa.
Joseph Scattergood, 413 Spruce Street, Phila.
Charles J. Allen, 304 Arch Street, Phila.

FRIENDS' FREEDMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the contributors and of Friends interested in the welfare of the Freedmen, will be held in Arch street meeting-house, Philadelphia, on Fifth-day evening, 25th inst., at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. A full attendance particularly requested.

WANTED.

A young woman, a Friend, as Teacher for a Girl School, in Benet St., 11th below Arch. To a person well qualified this is a desirable position.

Apply to either of the committee,

J. M. Whittall, 410 Race Street,
Dr. B. H. Coates, N. W. cor. Spruce and 7th St.
T. Wistar Brown, 111 Chestnut Street.
Philada., 10th mo. 1st, 1866.

WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

WANTED, a TEACHER for the Boy's SECOND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, to enter on his duties on the opening of the Winter Session. Apply to

Samuel Hilles, Wilmington, Del.
Thomas Evans, 817 Arch St., Phila.
Joseph Scattergood, 413 Spruce St., Phila.
Charles J. Allen, 304 Arch St., "

MARRIED, on the 10th of Tenth month, 1866, a Friends' meeting-house, on Twelfth street, Philadelphia. JOSEPH TROTTER NEWBOLD, of Springfield, Burlington Co., N. J., to RACHEL G. BAKER, of this city, daughter of the late George W. Baker, formerly of New Bedford Massachusetts.

DIED, at the residence of his father, near Columbus Burlington Co., N. J., on the 27th of Fourth month 1866, EDWARD M., son of George I. and Margaret S. Kashner, in the fourteenth year of his age. This dear child was of a mild and amiable disposition; from an infant he was remarkable for his love of truth, having never been known to utter a falsehood. His illness was short but attended with much suffering, which he bore with christian patience, often expressing gratitude to those who waited on him. On one occasion a relative inquired if he was willing to die? he meekly answered "Yes, if my Heavenly Father will be pleased to take me." Though the loss of so promising a child is deeply felt by his relatives and friends, they have the consolatory belief that he is at rest in his Heavenly Father's kingdom.

WM. H. PILE, PRINTER,
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